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REPORT OPEN PEASANT REVOLT -- Kung-shang Jih-pao, 13 Jan 50

Hong Kong, 11 January -- The peasants in Communist-occupied areas are reported to be openly revolting against the Communist regime. They are said to be defying the Communist authorities by killing tax collectors, refusing to cooperate in government programs, and even organizing themselves into anti-Communist organizations, such as the Ninth Army, Anti-Communist National Salvation Association, etc.

Instead of gaining the freedom promised by the Communists, the peasants are now being burdened with greater responsibilities than under the KMT. They are required to work longer hours, pay higher taxes, and devote their spare time to political training courses. They are complaining that the many Communist programs and activities imposed upon them are interfering drastically with their traditional ways of life in the rural areas, leaving them little time for themselves. -- Chang Kuo-hsing

WORKERS, PEASANTS OPPOSE CCP REGIME -- Kung-shang Jih-pao, 12 Jan 50

Contrary to Communist propaganda that the workers and peasants in Communist-occupied areas are content and fully support the newly established Communist government, it is reliably reported that they are the bitterest opponents of the Communist regime.

The resentment of these groups toward the Communist regime is not too difficult to understand. Despite the fact that they are required to work longer hours, attend 4-hour political training courses each week, voluntarily accept wage cuts, etc., their economic status has shown no marked improvement under the Communist government. On the contrary, they are facing greater hardships. Expressions such as "Chiang was bad but we had rice to eat; Mao is good but we are forced to eat millet," "There has been an overthrow but the overthrow finds us sleeping on the floor instead of bed," etc., are typical of the resentment being voiced by the masses in the Communist areas.

Because of their growing dislike for Communist rule, it is said that many laborers and peasants are now voluntarily assisting KMT underground agents in carrying out subversive activities. The recent successful damaging of equipment of the Shih-ching-shan Iron works by KMT special agents may be attributed to the assistance rendered by the workers of the factory.

Reports from Communist areas indicate that the workers themselves are opposing the transfer of private enterprises to government control. One of the main reasons for this opposition is that fact that workers employed in private factories are given better treatment than those in government-operated factories. The most recent public display of this opposition occurred in Pei-p'ing where a Communist official put in charge of a private factory taken over by the government was forcibly ousted by the workers themselves.

Workers employed in government-operated factories are now discovering the iron-rule methods of Communist authorities. Regardless of legitimate grievances, they are forbidden from staging a strike or voicing their opposition to the management. This is based on the Communist philosophy that the workers themselves are owners of all government enterprises and that strikes or protests against the management are strikes or protests against themselves. This socialistic theory once appealed to the masses but it is now being accepted with reluctance, especially in view of the fact that the workers are now finding themselves without recourse to oppose the frequent wage cuts imposed by Communist authorities. -- Chang Kuo-hsing

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CHAM DEMOCRACY UNDER CCP RULE -- Kung-sheng Jih-pao, 11 Jan 50

Hong Kong, 9 January -- The Chinese people in Communist-occupied areas are very dissatisfied with the CCP form of government. Although so-called people's governments are being established throughout the area, it is said that the actual power is being retained by the few key Communists placed in these governments. They are no more than bogus governments to carry out the orders and wishes of the CCP.

Moreover, the people are said to be opposing the great demands being made by the Communists. Economically, they are asked to work harder and contribute more than they are able to provide. Politically, they are forced to relinquish their individualism to follow the principles outlined by the Communist.

It is also said that the masses oppose the Communist policy of accepting indirect Soviet supervision. They feel that unconditional support of the USSR may someday backfire, and that anti-US propaganda is detrimental to the Chinese republic. -- Chang Kuo-hsing

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